Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

numbers yet our pleasure arising from this source will be much alloyed by observing the formidable band of eruptive cutaneous diseases, viz. small-pox, scarlet-fever, and measles, which scatter death and deformity among the rising generation and nip our hopes and fairest prospects in the bud; one of the cases of hydrocephalus supervened on scarlatina, and after the usual anasarcous or dropsical appearances had gone off, the patient, a girl of thirteen years of age, was suddenly seized with violent shooting pains in the head, vomiting, slow and intermitting pulse, total blindness, with widely dilated pupils, which were insensible to the strongest light; these symptoms were succeeded by violent convulsions, which closed the melancholy scene, in the short space of thirty hours; this termination of scarlet fever, your Reporter has never met with before this instance, nor can he find any similar case recorded in the various authorities he has consulted. Doctor Whytt, indeed, in his Treatise on the Dropsy of the Brain, mentions a case of a child who died of hydrocephalus, at the period of a year after having the measles, during which time he supposes the effusion to have been going on, but with the exception of them both having followed eruptive diseases; there is no other resemblance. Cases, purely surgical have been hitherto excluded from the list, but the case of Ranula, although strictly belonging to operative surgery, is here introduced in order to point out a more successful practice than that usually employed. Ranula, as it is termed by the Latins, or Batrachium, by the Greeks, is a collection of glary fluid, resembling the white of an egg, situated immediately under the tongue, and growing occasionally to so enormous a size, as to affect the speech, in such a manner, that every attempt to utter a word resembles the croaking of frogs, from which it derives its Greek name, your Reporter has seen more than one instance of this disease, occurring in brute animals, nor does this seem to have been unknown to the ancients, as the following extract will clearly prove. "Fit in ore puerorum aliud genus vitii, quod à Græcis nuncupatur βάτραχος interdum etiam βατράχιον Latini appellant ranam, & ranunculam; atque hic affectus non solum fit in pueris, verùm, etiam in pecoribus, & præsertim in bobus; ut habetur apud medicos veterinarios, & præsertim apud Columellam."

Vide Hieronymus Mercurialis de Morbis Puerorum Lib. ii. Cap. xv.

It is not however peculiar to infancy or youth, but to be met with at every age. The usual mode of cure is to puncture the sac or bag containing the viscid matter by which it is discharged, but it almost certainly fills up again, and the patient is in the same situation as before the operation, nor does cutting away a large portion of the bag always succeed, but the operator may depend on uniform success, if, after freely opening the sac he apply a strong solution of corrosive sublimate to the whole surface of the cavity, or in very obstinate cases touch it with caustic

NATURALIST'S REPORT.

From September 20, till October 20.

Nor every plant on every soil will grow;
The sallow loves the watery ground and low;
The marshes, alders; Nature seems t' ordain
The rocky cliff for the wild ash's reign;
The baleful yew to northern blasts assigns;
To shores the myrtles, and to mounts the vines. VIRGIL'S GEOR.

WHETHER we examine the nascent springs of life, or trace the progress of animal and vegetable existence through the various stages from youth to old age, at every period the contemplation is replete with charms and advantage, and every season becomes interesting'; if we search into the laws of vegetation, they present an unerring guide, whereby to adapt each plant to its soil and situation, and show us, that while some plants if supplied with moisture, brave the injuries of transplanting at any season; others, as, the laurels, the bay, and the laurustinus, and many other ever-green shrubs are removed with advantage immediately after the completion of their scaly buds, or hybernacule, and hardening of their shoots in the end of September The hardy deciduous trees and shrubs with the storm-defying tribe of pines, bear transplanting during October, November, December, January, February and March, but the Holly and the Ilex, or Evergreen Oak, can scarcely be transplanted with impunity at any other time than when the first leaves begin to burst the buds, which commonly happens about the beginning of May.

On examining the roots of plants, if ever new roots are formed when the plant is not in a state of growth it is extremely rare, therefore unless the soil is dry, it is rather disadvantageous to tender plants to remove them before th eSpring, as it has been found b ex-

perience that they cannot resist the same portion of cold when in a debilitated as in a vigorous state, and are much more liable to be destroyed by moisture.

The mild weather which has prevailed to the present period, has retarded the decay and fall of the leaves; many of the common Ash trees yet remain green, the Sycamore is more than usually covered, some young ones are even green, as well as the young Beeches, so that if the present fine weather continues, the shoots may yet be well hardened, before the frosts can injure them.

Sept. 25, Changeable Starwort (Aster mutabilis) flowering. This flowered last year on the 17th.

October 1, Goldy Locks (Chrysocma Lynosinis) flowering.

3, Wood Starwort (Aster nemoralis) flowering.

4, Saw a Rail (Gallinula Crex. Lath) this bird as well as the Cuckoo is supposed to migrate a short time after they quit calling, but it is not uncommon to findthem among the stubbles in October, and I once met with one on the 4th of November, the strange notion of the change of this bird into the Water Rail (Rallus Aquaticus) is now almost exploded, and its migration allowed. It is, however, somewhat strange, if their vernal course from the Continent, is over Britain, that many more do not stop there, than is ever found in the most verdant districts; we are however, at a loss to determine whether this is their course, or if they fly direct for Ireland, from their winter retreat.

14, Saw a few common Swallows (Hirundo rustica)

16, Common Laurustinus (Viburnum Tinus) flowering. Common Wigeon (Anas Penelope) for sale in Belfast market.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

From September 20, till October 20

THOSE who attended to the weather of last season must find a remarkable difference; this season has been marked by a peculiar exemption from high winds, and scarcely a breeze was felt till the 22d of September, it has likewise been remarkable for the uncommon quantity of rain which fell throughout the Summer till the end of September, since which time more delightful weather has seldom been known.

Septem. 21, ...Dry.
22, 24, ... Showery.
25, ...Dry.
26, ...Dry day, wet stormy night.
27, ...Showery.
28, 30, ...Trifling Showers.
October 1, ...Slight misty rain.
2, 14, ...Fine dark weather.
15, ...A shower.
16, 18, ...Dark dry drys.
19, ...Showers.
20, ...Slight showers scarcely perceptible.

The range of the Barometer during this period has been scarcely perceptible, it had been during the end of September 29-8, on the 29th it rose to 30, where it has continued since that time.

The thermometer on the mornings of September 24 and 29, was as low as 44°, the remainder of the time it has been remarkably high for the season, varying from 54 to 58, and on the morning of the 2d of October, it was as high as 60.

The mid-day heat was on the 2d of October, as high as 66.° on the 7th 65, and never so low as 51, except on the 12th, when it was at that temperature.

The wind during this period, has been S.W. 11, S.E. 7, N.W. 4, W. 1, E. 2.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

FOR NOVEMBER, 1809.

ON the 1st of this month the moon rises at 3 min. past 0 morning, and is seen during the morning before sun-rise to the west of the first star of the Lion. She culminates at 47 min. past 6, and sets at 15 min. past 2 P. M. At 9 she is 35° 11′ from Pollux, and 75° 6 from the sun.

5th. She rises at 51 min. past 4 A.M. under the five stars in the Triangle; being soon after followed by Venus and the first of the Virgin. She passses our Meridian at 58 min. past 9 A.M. and sets at 49 past 3 P.M. At 9 she is 50° 6′ from Regulus.